



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breezes the foe but fails before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Doubtful Benevolence.

We notice that Gen. Halleck sends a request to St. Louis for aid for the seceding women and children at Corinth, who, he says, are starving. It may be so; and if so, sufficient relief should be extended to them; but the number cannot be so great as to require the help of citizens of the north. Corinth is a small town, never having more than 1200 inhabitants, and the war must have reduced the number one-half. This number could have been fed from the army supplies, without making this public appeal, which if responded to in this case should be in others. According to trustworthy accounts from there, large quantities of provisions were left by Beauregard's army. Much of it, it is true, was partially destroyed. Mr. Hall, of Monroe, informs us that he saw piles of beans in the streets of Corinth, which had been thrown away by the rebels; large quantities of bacon was left; a great number of barrels of pork and beef were opened, by cutting the hoops, so that it might spoil, and there was a general appearance of a profusion of provisions in the possession of the rebels. This being true, they could have supplied their own people before they left, or enough could have been saved, of what was scattered about to have fed the people. We regard this appeal as designed to affect the public mind of the south favorably, by a show of benevolence, and an absence of a feeling of hostility, rather than as the result of any real necessity arising in this case. If the women and children really need food, feed them on army rations, but let us have no subscriptions in circulation for rebels, while thousands of our own soldiers are suffering for the want of hospital supplies, in Halleck's command. Let him assess the rebels of Nashville, Huntsville and Memphis for enough to feed the hungry in Corinth, if there are any.

Loose Legislation.

The Madison Journal says that the tax bill pending before the legislature cuts off the publication of the lists of treasurer and clerk of the board of delinquent and forfeited lands heretofore published in some newspaper in each county. It simply provides that a notice shall be published in such newspapers, stating when the lands will be sold or tax-deeds issued.

Such a notice as this would be equal only by taking a decree against a mortgagee without giving him notice, and selling his land without advertisement. In many cases lands are returned delinquent after the taxes have been paid and a receipt taken. The publication of the delinquent list is a notice by which all such errors can be corrected, and all difficulties arising from the issue of a tax deed can be prevented. The additional cost of advertising on each description is a small item, which falls on the delinquent taxpayer and is no unjust penalty for his refusal to pay his legal taxes.

A Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

The army of Gen. Fremont, after the skirmish near Harrisonburg on the 7th, in which the celebrated Col. Ashby was killed, overtook the enemy, next day, Sunday, at Union Church, not far from Port Republic, and a severe battle was fought, which lasted from noon till dark, when both armies encamped for the night on the field. The enemy chose his own position, besides largely outnumbering our army. Jackson is supposed to have had 40,000 men, and Fremont less than 25,000.

While retreating, Jackson has probably been sending for reinforcements, and being only twenty miles from a railroad which leads to Richmond, he most likely obtained as many as he desired. Being one of the most skillful of the rebel generals, a victory over Jackson, under such circumstances, would be very creditable to Gen. Fremont, who is represented as handling his army with coolness and skill.

We await with some anxiety for the result of the second battle which undoubtedly took place on Monday.

AN OFFER.—We see it stated that John Washington, an aid of the rebel General Johnston, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, graduated at West Point only last year. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of the federal army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with their disposition and number of our forces, was as full and complete a statement of the rebel force now under General Johnston, and its disposition likewise.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. D. F. Rogers, of the Universalist denomination, will preach in the court room in Janesville, June 16th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 10.
The following dispatches from Colonel Ellet were received this morning at the war department:
UNITED STATES ARMY, SWITZERLAND,
Opposite MEMPHIS, June 10.—P. M.]
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Sir—Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below, I was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son, a medical cadet, Chas. H. Ellet, ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note to the authorities:

On June 10, 1862, I, Chas. H. Ellet, of the city of Memphis, have surrendered, and the city of Memphis has surrendered, I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the Custom House, and the other upon the Court House, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the constitution.
[Signed.] CHAS. ELLET, Col. Comd'g.

The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lieut. Conkell of the 69th Illinois regiment, and two men of the boat guard. The following is the reply of the mayor of the city:

MEMPHIS, June 6.
To Col. Charles Ellet Jr., Commanding, &c.:
Sir—Your note of this date is received and the contents noted. The civil authorities of this city are not advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States government, and our reply to you is simply to state respectfully that we have no forces to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the custom house and postoffice. Respectfully,
[Signed.] JOHN PARK, Mayor.

On receiving this reply the signal proceeded to the postoffice to raise the national flag, and were there joined by the mayor. It is proper to say that the conduct of the mayor and some of the citizens was unexceptionable, but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and threatening language. He ascended to the top of the postoffice and planted the flag, though fired on several times and stoned by the mob below, still I believe this conduct was reproved by the people of standing in the place; indeed many evidences of an extensive Union sentiment there reach me. Respectfully,
CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Col. Comd'g. Ram Fleet.

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 10.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th inst., at this place, which I wish to place on record. Approaching Memphis the gunboats were in the advance, I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was forced on landing within sight of Memphis that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had 4 of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency. The others were towing the barges. On advancing to the attack, I expected of course to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster and the Switzerland. The Monarch came in gallantly. Some of the officers of the Lancaster which now held the second place in the line, became excited and confused, but the engineers behaved well. The pilot erred in signals and ducked the boat ashore or on disordered her rudder. The captain of the Switzerland construed the general signal order to keep half a mile in the rear of the Lancaster, to mean that he was to keep a half mile behind her in the engagement, and therefore failed to participate.

Hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the Queen and Monarch. The latter followed the Lancaster, and the Queen followed the Monarch. The latter did not follow the Queen, and the Queen did not follow the Monarch. The latter would not have escaped, and my flag ship would not have been disabled. Two of the rebel rams and gunboats, which were struck by my two rams, sunk out of sight and were lost. The Gen. Price was slightly injured, and I am now raising her and purpose to send her to my fleet.

Respectfully,
CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The following was received by the war department this morning:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
HARRISONBURG, June 10.—P. M.]
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The attack upon the enemy's rear, of yesterday, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Their retreat is almost by an impassable left flank, along which many of the rebels are left in the woods and on the banks of bluffs, and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shots from a battery of General Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and 3 regiments of infantry, and also displayed admirable skill and bravery, was among the killed. Gen. Milroy made a reconnaissance, to day, about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's forces encamped in the timber.

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

New York, June 10.

The United States transport Eastern Star, from Hatteras, brings 132 released prisoners.

The Washington special to the Post says: The rebels are urging the exchange of Gen. Buckner for Gen. Fremont, and promise to release Col. Corcoran and make an equal exchange of prisoners, if Buckner is given up.

The statement that the rebels had 200,000 men at Richmond is believed to be false at the war department.

WASHINGTON, June 10.
Special to the Post.—The Danish government has made a formal proposition, through its minister here, to take all negroes who escape from their masters and remove them to St. Croix, free of charge. It then proposes to put them under an apprenticeship of three years, permitting them to receive regular wages. At the expiration of their apprenticeship it is proposed to free them unconditionally. The correspondence has been sent by the state department to the house judiciary committee.

New York, June 10.

A letter dated 4th to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Our troops have buried over 3,000 rebels at Fair Oaks. Prisoners continue to be brought in daily. One rebel general was taken. He still refuses to give his name. Our troops have been within three miles of Richmond on reconnoissance.

New York, June 5.

A letter in the Express, dated near New Bridge, the 6th, says:
The army except Porter's and Franklin's divisions and reserves, have crossed the Chickahominy.

WASHINGTON, June 10.
The navy department has received dispatches by which it appears that Commander Prentiss of the Albatross recently sailed up the interior waters of South Carolina to Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the 21st with his own vessel and the Norwich, Lieutenant Commanding, and entered the harbor of Georgetown. After passing a small redoubt which was near the light house, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island, with apparently several large guns mounted which turned out to be Quakers. This fort was found totally deserted. Another abandoned fortification was found on Cat Island. On the 22d he stood for Georgetown, entered Swamp Creek, steamed past the city wharf. Not being prepared to hold the place he obtained from the landing, knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would destroy the town. He afterwards ascended the Waconim river, to a point 10 miles above Georgetown, through a fine country meeting no resistance. He brought off 80 contrabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations, driving their negroes before them in all directions.

St. Louis, June 10.
James C. Yeatman, president of the sanitary commission, this a. m., received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, stating that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity, were in a starving condition, that their husbands and brothers have all been pressed into the rebel service and robbed of everything, and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers.

Mr. Yeatman laid Gen. Halleck's dispatch before the Union chamber of commerce and \$2,000 worth of provisions were immediately subscribed, and a committee was appointed to raise and collect food, and the money to buy it with. Similar committees were had at the old chamber of commerce and several subscriptions of provisions and money were made. The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies of provisions, and from present appearances the hospital steamer Empress, which will leave for Pittsburgh Landing, to-morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the suffering southerners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brigadier Gen. Culum, chief of staff, Corinth, Miss., will be properly distributed. Money is not required as there are no provisions in the country to purchase.

A Memphis dispatch to the Democrat says: There is a rumor in the city of a force of 10,000 rebel cavalry being at Rolla, 10 miles from the city.

The rebels are also reported to have a fleet of four gunboats and a number of transports, under Hollins, up the Yazoo river. The most formidable of them is a gunboat finished at this place about six weeks ago by one Emerson, a well known shipbuilder formerly of Cincinnati. She is represented as being armed with rail iron, mounts six guns, about 32 pounders, and has on her bow a cast-iron iron or prong for ramming, which weighs 5 tons.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.
MEMPHIS, June 8 (via Cairo, June 9).
The city has been under federal protection for two days, and no outbreak or disturbance has yet manifested itself.

The Provost Marshal, Capt. Gould, yesterday established his headquarters in a building formerly occupied by the Planters' Bank. Citizens immediately came forward with offers to co-operate for the maintenance of order, and there was a general exhibition of sympathy for the union cause.

A large police force of soldiers is detailed each night to guard the city, and a strong picket guard is stationed at the bridges leading out of the town. It is very certain that the few exhibitions of mob violence which were had on Friday arose from persons lately discharged from the rebel service. They did their utmost to provoke excitement, and at night endeavored to burn the town for the sake of plunder.

They were mostly outlaws and vagabonds, and the lawless conduct on that day should be attributed to none else.

On the first night of the occupation over 800 citizens assisted the federal police force, and stood guard all night to prevent the town from burning. Very few open-mouthed secessionists are met in the streets and the population is three-fourths union. The ferry boat Mark R. Cheek, which ran into a bayou above the city on the approach of the fleet, came down yesterday. Capt. Cheek was at once arrested and taken on board the Benton, where he is now in confinement. He is charged with being instrumental in the hanging of a Union man on the Arkansas side last fall. When his boat touched the wharf the indignation of Union citizens was violently manifested, and they pressed him to the boat, and yelled "Hang him!" and "I will teach him not to hang a good Union man," and the like.

The courts of the city are holding their sittings.

Business has not yet been resumed. There are indications, however, that many of the stores will open to-morrow, and others will follow the day after.

A brisk retail trade will ensue, although there will be experienced considerable difficulty in the way of currency. The only money in circulation has been the Confederate scrip and railroad and state shipplains. The latter are divided into 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100 cent notes.

The slaves seem to have been impressed with the idea that, when the city was regained, they were free, and many of them have run away from their owners. It has been decided by the federal authorities that they did not allow runaway negroes to cross into their lines under any circumstances, and that they had no power over them other than that of the law. This decision has been productive of good results, and serves to correct an erroneous impression that has prevailed regarding the intention of the north.

The following details of the naval engagement before the city on Friday are believed to be correct:

The Gen. Lovell was sunk near the cotton press. The loss of life is said to have been large. Only about 20 escaped out of 85 on board. Captain Calle was killed by a rifle ball early in the action, and his boat was comparatively unmanageable afterwards. A few of the men who floated off from the wreck were picked up at Fort Pickens by a federal tug.

The Sterling Price was run into by the Beauregard, and carried over on the Arkansas side, where she now lies. It is said that she can be easily repaired.

The Gen. Bragg was slightly injured by a shot through the wheel, and was captured. She got a smash in the side.

The Sumter, as already stated, was likewise captured. She is in good condition.

The Van Dorn, Com. Montgomery's flagship, was the only one of the confederate

fleet which escaped. She was pursued some ten miles, but was too fleet to be captured. The number of prisoners taken ranges from 70 to 100, about 20 being officers. I cannot get any details about the loss in killed, though enough is known to induce the belief that it was fearful.

Jeff. Thompson sat on horseback in front of the Gayoso House during the whole of the engagement. When he had seen the fate of the rebel gunboats, he put spurs to his horse and rode rapidly from the city. It is not known whether he has gone.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD,
CLAMP near PORT REPUBLIC, June 10.—A. M.]
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The army left Harrisonburg at 6 o'clock A. M., and at half past eight my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed en masse. It consisted, undoubtedly, of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy shelling at one o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four o'clock P. M. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continued from that time until dark.

Our troops fought, occasionally, under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers. The hottest of the small arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonet and canister shot were used freely and with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great, ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable. We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

[Signed.]
G. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Tribune dispatch.—We are informed by two persons, one recently from Charleston, the other from a city in the interior of a southwestern state, that the rebels are still entirely cheerful and confident of ultimate victory. The loss of New Orleans they regard as but temporary. They expect to lose Charleston, Mobile, and perhaps all the seaboard, but they will retire into the interior, where they can never be subdued.

Information from rebel sources of an unusually trustworthy character, indicates that Beauregard discovered that at Corinth he was at the mercy of Halleck, and could make him fight or march at his pleasure. Fully persuaded of this fact, and believing a battle as inevitable he retreated.

It is doubtful whether the mission of Major Stone, Colonel Miles and Captain Gregg will be successful. The one obstacle is the unwillingness of the authorities to give up General Buckner, without whose exchange the rebels refuse to make any more exchanges. Kentuckians here insist that he shall be held until the expiration of the year. It is hard convincing them that any considerations should prevail over a natural desire to hang a rebel particularly obnoxious to them. It is understood their persuasions have convinced some members of the cabinet that the right thing to do is to send these officers, who speak in behalf of all prisoners in the south, back to Alabama, with their mission unfulfilled. Other cabinet ministers, however, are of different opinions and the question is still unsettled.

BATTLE GROUND SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURG,
June 8, via Washington, June 10.

Special to Times.—Jackson made a stand at this point and we attacked him, this morning. The country is not favorable for open fighting, being hilly and wooded. Gen. Stahl was on the left, supported by Gen. Milroy. Gen. Milroy is in the center, supported on the right by Gen. Schenck. Gen. Stonewall had command of the reserve. Skirmishing commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock and cannonading about 12 o'clock. The enemy has an excellent position and killed our fire well, but few men were killed on our side as usually fall by cannon.

Gen. Stahl made an attack on our flank by the river driving the main body back, but they precipitated their main column on him, and he was compelled to retire, to avoid being flanked. His forces came out in good order, and our line was re-formed in better position. Up to three o'clock the cannonading was brisk, but after that it slackened, and now, at five o'clock, everything is quiet.

A prisoner says that Gen. Ewell lies between our right wing and the river, with 4,000 men. When our advance fell back the enemy did not pursue, preferring to maintain his position and throw on us the burden of attack. It is thought that Jackson finding no bridge here, will attempt to cross at Mount Crawford, where he will find no bridge either.

Another account of the battle says that Gen. Stahl on the left was first engaged; General Milroy and Schenck soon after found the enemy, and the battle almost immediately became general. Gen. Stahl, after Schenck's battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the 8th and 45th New York regiments through the woods into the open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right was concealed in the woods. They advanced gallantly under heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the 45th, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. Mitchell was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than 500, more than half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and Gen. Stahl finally withdrew his force to a strong position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Milroy advanced his center rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. Schenck, on the right, drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along our whole line our artillery, under Col. Pilsbury's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success is largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its number in attempting to capture Weidensacker's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at 60 paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their position. Col. Closter, with his weak brigade, took and held the center of the enemy's position and his gunnampment is there, to-night. Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel line and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides. The enemy suffering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi guards lost nearly 200; the 25th Ohio, 600; the total loss is estimated from 600 to 800 in killed, wounded and missing. Captain Charles Warr, 25th Ohio, and Surgeon Courtland were wounded or killed. The rebels fought wholly under cover while our troops were forced to advance through open fields.

The advantage of the enemy's position and numbers were counterbalanced by General Fremont's faithful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and lasted till near dark.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, June 9.
Matters here are quiet. It is reported that the rebels have destroyed a quantity of cotton at Madison and Wilsburg, on St. Francis river.

CAIRO, June 11.
The De Soto arrived from Memphis, last night. It was reported there, when she left, that Farragut's fleet had passed Vicksburg, but was compelled to return below that city on account of low water.

PORT MONROE, June 10.
The steamer Louisiana with wounded soldiers, will sail for New York as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

The privaters who have been on board the Massachusetts, since the unsuccessful trip up the James river, were this morning transferred to the S. S. Fulton, which will take a lot of wounded to New York, as soon as the weather permits. The gunboat Port Royal returned to Roanoke Island last night. A grand Union demonstration by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth will take place to-morrow. Gov. Pierpont and others distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

HALIFAX, June 11.
The Africa, from Liverpool, May 31st, via Queenstown, June 1st, arrived off the harbor this morning, and was towed up to port, in consequence of damage to her rudder off Cape Race. Her arrival is two days later than those already received.

The French army at Rome was about to be reduced to a single division. The English conservative party had collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Lord Palmerston on the retrenchment question. The latest commercial intelligence not yet received.

The ship Sue had arrived off Queenstown for Glasgow, with a cargo of turpentine, having run the blockade off the coast of Georgia.

The British government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had ordered two steamers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic.

The United States consul at Paris had issued a notice that no further applications can be made from foreign officers for commissions in the federal army.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in Montenegro.

New York, June 11.
Flour receipts 10,080 bush. Market 10 a. m. better, 4.30-4.35; super western; 4.70-4.80 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 43,499 bush, market 10 a. m. better with light supply and good export demand. Sales 7,500 bush. at 92-1/2, 04 Chicago spring; 1,02-1/2, 08 Milwaukee club; 1,15-1/2, 18 winter red western.

New York, June 11.
The rebel steamer was still at anchor, at Nassau, June 1st.

WASHINGTON, June 11.
The bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts has become a law. It provides for the sale of real estate in certain cases. For this purpose, where owners have abandoned their land to engage in the rebellion and the same shall have been struck off to the United States, the commissioners proposed to be appointed, may lease the land under such regulations as will secure a proper and reasonable employment at wages, or upon shares of the crop of such persons or families as may be residing upon the land.

The proceeds of the leases and sales are to be paid into the treasury, one-fourth of which is to be paid over to the governor of the state wherein such lands are situated or his authorized agent, when such surrender shall be put down, and the people shall elect a legislature and state officers who shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and such lands shall be proclaimed by the President, for the purpose of reimbursing the local citizens of said state, or for other purposes as said state may direct, and one fourth shall also be paid over to said state as a fund to aid in the colonization or emigration from the state of any free person of African descent who may desire to remove therefrom to Hayti, Liberia or any other tropical state or colony.

Secretary Seward left for New York, to-day, to be absent several days.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, commissioner for the state department, will take passage in the next steamer from New York.

The treasury regulations heretofore declared, respecting the resumption of interior commerce with points recently captured from the rebels, remain unchanged. Shipments may be made to Memphis, and all other places under the United States flag, under the existing provisions; to prevent aid to the enemy, shipments are subject to the inspection and control of the military commanders at the points of arrival and destination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Photograph Albums
I have just received another large invoice of
Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles.
E. J. DEARBORN.

Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
with his own signatures, for sale,
J. J. DEARBORN.

To Rent!

A good tenant, the Brick Dwelling House on
Franklin street, next to Curtis' Drug Store.
J. J. DEARBORN.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED,
\$3,088,000.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
ASSETS, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass. \$450,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
New York City. \$814,700.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y. \$307,774 7/8.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City. \$980,000.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CASH CAPITAL OVER \$2,100,000.

Office, Peter's Block, Main st., Janesville, Wis.
J. J. DEARBORN.

That Cheap Hosiery.

We have this day received 100 dozen more of
Extra Cheap Stockings,
which we are selling at 10c and 12 1/2c a pair, worth
double the money. Also 50 dozen of those
20 Cent Linen Handkerchiefs,
which we are selling at 10c. We sell a regular hilling
handkerchief at 25c, and all other goods in proportion.
J. J. DEARBORN.

Cash Paid
FOR CITY AND COUNTRY ORDER

A. T. HARDWARE STORE OF R. J. RICHARDSON,
August 31st, 0. J. J. DEARBORN.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Flies.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Not to do us the premises."

"They come out of their holes to die."

"They are the only infallible remedies known."

"12 years and more established in New York City."

Used by the City Post Office.

Used by the city prisons and station houses.

Used by the city steamers, ships, &c.

Used by the city hospitals, saloons, &c.

Used by the city hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas.

Used by the boarding houses, &c., &c.

Used by more than 50,000 private families.

See one or two specimens of what is

everywhere said by the People, Editors,
Dealers, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need no
so long, if they use "COSTAR'S" exterminator.
We have used it to our satisfaction, and it is a box cost \$5
we would have to it. We have tried poisons, but they ef-
fect nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out
of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed Bugs, quicker than
we can write it. It is in great demand all over the
country.—[Medina (O.) Gazette.]

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually
in Grant County, by vermin, than would pay for
tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—[Lancaster (Wis.)
Herald.]

HENRY R. COSTAR.—We are selling our prepara-
tions rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats,
Mice, Roaches, and Vermin, disappear rapidly.
KOSER & SPOFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

COSTAR'S RAT, ROACH, &c.
EXTERMINATOR.

COST

court for the relief demanded
May 21, 1882.
E & MILLER, Plt's Attys.
above entitled cause was filed
of the circuit court for Stock
May 1882.
LYNDE & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BOOKS FOR SALE.